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bad repute, and make it impossible for the United States to exercise that great and generous influence in behalf of liberty and peace which is a part of her world-wide mission.

THE LONDON PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

On the evening of March 3rd a demonstration in favor of a permanent system of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was held in Queen's Hall, London. It does not seem to have reached the proportions of the demonstration in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday, but its influence was not necessarily less on that account. The eminent men and women who took part in it, or wrote letters approving its aims gave it a national character.

Sir James Stansfeld presided over the meeting, and was supported by Mr. W. T. Stead, Lady Henry Somerset, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, Radical member of Parliament for Sheffield; Professor James Bryce, Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Hall Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Bishop of Rochester and others.

Mr. Stead, after the opening of the meeting, read letters of sympathy with its purpose from Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith, home secretary in the late Liberal Government; Mr. Labouchere, George Meredith, the author; Mr. Henry Norman, who went to Washington on behalf of the *Chronicle*, at the time the Venezuelan question was at its acute phase and who wrote strongly from there in behalf of international arbitration, and many others.

Mr. Balfour wrote: "My sympathy with the object of the meeting has been more than once expressed in public, and I hope I need not emphasize it. There are, no doubt, questions that a nation could not permit to be settled by any tribunal. But this argument is not against arbitration but against its rash and unconsidered use."

Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I am glad that the discussion of arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuelan question, upon which I do not feel myself in final and full possession of the facts that I should wish. My views on arbitration in place of war were gathered from the part I took in the matter of the Alabama claims. I will only add that my conviction and sentiment on the subject grow in strength from year to year in proportion to the growth of the monstrous and barbarous militarism, in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of the responsibility."

Mr. Henry Norman said in his letter: "The Americans are practically unanimous for arbitration on all subjects. The overwhelming majority of the British are the same. Only official conservatism blocks the way. Is this the moment to pigeon-hole in the Foreign Office a draft of a treaty of arbitration with the United States?"

Similar letters were read from Herbert Spencer, Holman Hunt, Wilson Barrett, the actor; William Watson, the poet; Viscount Peel, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons; Leonard Courtney, Alma Tadema, C. F. Watts, Dr. Parker, and several bishops.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved a resolution instructing the chairman to sign a memorial on behalf of the meeting to President Cleveland, the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, urging that the time was opportune to conclude a treaty of arbitration. The Bishop of Rochester seconded this motion, and Lady Henry Somerset supported it with an impassioned denunciation of war between England and America. Mr. Hall Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and others spoke on the resolution, which was then carried by acclamation. Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella then moved a resolution requesting that the committee be convened in a meeting to reconstitute it on a national basis, with a view to co-operate with the Washington movement. This motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with the singing of the national anthem.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PEACE.*

Students and others who are interested in the history of international law and its codification and reform will find the recently published work of Professor T. J. Lawrence of Cambridge, England, a fresh and valuable book. It is probably as complete a statement in a condensed way of the principles and present general practices of international law as is now accessible. The work is divided into four parts. The first treats of the Nature and History of International Law, the second of the Law of Peace, the third of the Law of War, and the fourth of the Law of Neutrality.

International Law is confessedly a difficult subject to write about. Professor Lawrence says it "may be regarded as a living organism, which grows with the growth of experience and is shaped in the last resort by the ideas and aspirations current among civilized men." He allows that its rules, as actually in practice, are to be determined by the historic method, but contends that "ethical principles should be put prominently forward by all writers who deal with" the controversies which are constantly arising between nations, out of the discussion of which comes the growth and improvement of international law. It is unquestionable that these ethical principles are today being applied to the subject as never before, and that their vigorous application is rapidly transforming the whole body of international law. One cannot, however, read Professor Lawrence's chapters on the "Law of War," without seeing that there is yet much to do in this direction. The application of moral principles through international law has already done much to remove some of the atrocities of war, and to render its occurrence less frequent. The further application of these principles will ultimately remove the "great atrocity" itself, and make it unnecessary for writers on interna-

*The Principles of International Law. By T. J. Lawrence, M. A., LL. D., Rector of Girton College, Cambridge, England. D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers, Boston.